ALTON SUED FOR \$1,900,000

St. Louis Ferry Company Claims an Old Contract Has Been Violated.

Stockholders of Four Western Roads Ask the Courts to Prevent Officials Making New Rates-Erie Receivers at Pittsburg.

St. Louis, Mo., July 29 .- The Wiggins Ferry Company brought suit against the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company, praying for damages in the sum of \$1,900,000. The petition begins by reciting that on April 28, 1864, the Wiggins Ferry Company and the Alton & St. Louis Company, which later became the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company, entered into an agreement regarding the ferrying between the Illinois and Missouri shores, opposite St. Louis, sich to transfer business to the other, and the defendants stipulating that it would always employ the Wiggins Ferry Company to transfer across the river all passengers and freight taken across the river each way by the said railroad company, and should have the profits accruing from all such transportation. Notwithstanding this agreement the Wiggins Ferry Company complains that it has not always been employed by the railroad company to do the ferrying aforesaid, but the latter have employed other parties to convey passengers and freight over the river, ever since Aug. 7, 1888—at least some two thousand passengers and five hundred railroad cars having been thus diverted in violation of the contracts above mentioned and which has deprived the ferry company of business amounting to \$1,000 a day from the day mentioned to the date of this suit. The petition alleges that the validity of the contract was settled in a spit instituted in this court in June, 1872, in which judgment to the amount of \$103,879.34 was rendered against the defendants, and which judgment the railroad company eventually

Was It All a Bluff? OMAHA, Neb., July 29 .- When the railroad presidents got together in Chicago the other day and formally decided to put the new rates provided by the last Legislature into effect on Aug. 1, they were simply ringing in a stupendous bluff, as was evidenced to-day when Hon, J. M. Woolas solicitor for the stockholders of the Chicago & Northwestern, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Union Pacific and Missouri Pacific railroad companies in the United States District Court here asked for the issuance of four restraining orders to prevent the officials of the roads named putting in effect the new schedule and also to restrain the members of the State Board of Transporand its secretaries from entertaining or hearing any complaints against the roads named for failing to obey the law, and from seeking to enforce the law, either by injunction or mandamus, or any other legal process, civil or criminal. Although the plaintiffs are stockholders of the various companies, and are seeking to restrain their officers, it must not be supposed that their action will be combatted by these officers, who are made detendants in the suits, as it is the plan outlined by the shrewdest legal counsels of the roads to get the matter of the constitutionality of the new law before the courts, and there is no division of sentiment between the stockholders and directors as to the desired outcome or the action to be taken. The reads did not desire to lay themselves liable to the heavy and repeated penalties for the violation of the law, hence the action of the presidents in Chicago was taken to give the stockholders cause for action, and the application for injunction was promptly forthcoming. It brings the matter into court immediately, and points to a more speedy determination of the question than could be reached to any other way. The compainant in the case against the Northwestern is George Smith, of London, England, who alleges that with others whom he names and who figure with him in his complaint, he represents \$700,000 of the capital stock of the com-

Why No G. A. R. Rate. CHICAGO, July 29 .- The objectors to the reduction in rates for the G. A. R. encampment explain their attitude to-day. They claim that they were acting solely with the view of protecting the interests of Chicago and the world's fair. Under the terms of the presidents' agreement adopted prior to the opening of the fair no reduced rates through Chicago may be made while the world's fair is in progress. No action of the Western Passenger Association can supercede that agreement. Consequently, had rates for the Grand Army been agreed to, they would only have been available through Peoria, Bloomington and St. Louis. The proposed basis would have made the rate from the Missouri river to Indianspolis, through St. Louis, \$14.80, and through Peoria or Bloomington, \$14.75. while the best rate that could have been obtained through Chicago would have been \$18.15. As things are, the Grand Army men will be able to go to their encampment from the Missouri river through St. Lonis. and return by the way of Chicago, for \$17.

World's Fair Excursions, NEW YORK, July 29.-The first of the world's fair cheap excursion trains over the New York Central left the Grand Central depot this morning at 11 o'clock. The train was made up of six day vestibule passenger coaches and one combination baggage car and smoker. The train is in charge of Passenger Agent W. H. Welch. Fare, \$20 round trip-one-half the regular fare.

PHILADELPHIA. July 29.—The first of the Pennsylvania railroad excursions to the world's fair for the benefit of its employes started westward this morning, carrying about three hundred people. The party was made up of employes from the New York, Belvidere, Amboy and Delaware extension divisions and their families. They will arrive in Chicago at noon to-morrow. The party is transported free and provided with board in Chicago at nominal rates On Aug. 5 employes of the Philadelphia and Schuylkill divisions go out for a week.

More Reduced Eates. CHICAGO, July 29.—General managers of the Central Traffic Association lines have agreed that the following reduced roundtrip rates to Chicago shall be put into effect Aug. 1 and continue in force until they are changed by agreement: Columbus, \$3.35; Newark, \$10.15; Mansfield, \$10.15: Akron, \$12.50; Bellaire, \$16; Crestline, \$10.15; Cambridge, \$12.85; Canton, \$12.75; Fostoria, \$10.15; Galion, 89.45; Kent, 12.85; Leavittaburg, \$13.85; Mount Vernon. \$10.15; Marion, \$8.35; Shelby Junction, \$10.15; Stubenville, \$16; Tiffin, \$10.15; Wheeling, \$16; Warren, \$14; Youngstown, \$14.50; Zanesville, \$11.50. Tickets

will be good until Aug. 31. Western Receivers for the Eric.

PITTSBURG, July 29 .- Application was made in the United States Circuit Court to-day by Treasurer Luther Park for the appointment of a receiver for the New York, Lake Erie & Western railroad, as a supplement to a bill filed recently in New York. The bill alleged that the corporation owned 1,968 miles of roads in New York. New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, and that a floating debt for wages, supplies, etc., amounting to upward | end may be or can be we know no more of \$5,000,000, has been allowed to accumulate. John King and John S. McCuliough were appointed receivers.

Bought Up by the Pennsylvania, CLEVELAND, July 29 .- A special from Cambridge, O., says: It is appounced here on apparently good authority that the Valley railroad from this place to Marietta, s distance of one hundred miles, has been sold to the Pennsylvania Company, which will begin to operate it at once. The Pennsylvania is now building a line from Bellaire and Marietta and the new acquisition | soup or not.

will be of great value. The Valley people have discontinued work at their shops here.

Railroad Notes The Rock Island road will open its new extension from Terrell to Fort Worth to passenger business to-morrow. Contracts have been let by the Western

Indiana road for the erection of a new freight house for the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago road at Chicago. It will | be the largest freight house in that city. Lines in the Central Traffic Association have agree to make a one-cent-per-mile rate in each direction, short line distances, for the transportation of members of the National Guard in uniform, traveling in regimental organization from points within the territory of the association to Chi-

cago and return. An appeal has been made in the Mobile & Ohio road to its Chicago connection for protection against its competitors in Tennessee. It charges them with so manipulating and cutting rates through the Ohio river gateways and over the Illinois Central lines to Chicago that its business

through to St. Louis is going all to slash. A call was issued yesterday for a meeting of the passenger department of the Central Traffic Association to be held at Chicago, Wednesday, Aug. 2. The chief business to come before it is the consideration of applications for reduced rates, including rates for harvest excursions and weekly excursions to Texas points during the world's

AN ORIENTAL POTENTATE,

Jagatjeet Singh Aliwalia Rejah Rejagan, o Kapurthala Coming to the Fair.

Chicago Journal. Chicago's next royal visitor will be his Highness the Maharajah of Kapurthala, or in other words, Rajah Jagatjeet Singh Aliwalia Rajah Rajagan. This royal professor of the jaw-breaking cognomen is now at Newport coming to Chicago by easy stages, and has traveled the thousands of miles from his home in the jungles of India for the express purpose of seeing the world's fair. With him are a number of nobles of his own Indian court, and he is also bringing with him one of his forty wives. Col. Massey, of the British army, and a veteran of Indian insurrections, is traveling with the party as the representative of the British government, under whose protection and consent this distinguished Eastern ruler holds his throne. In addition to his suite he has in attendance on his royal person a large retinue of servants, each of whom receives the munificant income of 1 rupee, or 28 cents per week. There is a punkah, or fan swinger, a consuma, who is not a soupmaker, but the royal soda expert who mixes drinks for his imperial boss, a kit magah or baggage smasher, and a number of other blank-ah's who hustle "near to

the person of his Royal Highness." The Maharajah is described as a man of both handsome and intelligent appearance. He wears fashionable broadcloth clothing and natty patent-leather shoes. His headgear, which is an enormous turban, is the only part of his clothing which is not conventional. He is courtly, graceful, intelligent and a close observer of everything that comes his way, always willing to talk with any one from whom he thinks he can gain information. The Maharajah is not yet twenty-one, but he has forty beautiful wives in his harem over in India, of which the Maharanee with him is said to be a fair

The Maharanee is not the least interesting of the party, though she keeps in the background and shane the public gaze as much as possible. She is a handsome, dainty little creature, with great, dark slumbrous eyes that are a poem in themselves. She has no social rank in her own country, hewever, and the Prince will not expect her to receive any attention from American ladies of high social position. The Rajah himself is not expecting a great deal of social commotion to be caused by his vieit, although he will accept invitations. He is traveling simply as a private gentleman. While he is not the richest of Indian mogula, Rajah Jagatjeet Singh Aliwalia Rajah Rajagan ranks next to the

great Gakwar of Baroda. He doesn't possess "all the wealth of Ormus and of Ind," but it is safe to say that he could string out his appailing signature at the bottom of as big a check as any of Chicago's multi-millionaires and still be much richer than any ordinary. every-day Governor of one of these United States. His annual income averages \$7,-500,000, so that he is beyond the reach of absolute penury.

This imperial youth with the black silky whiskers and many "scads" is called King of Kings" by nearly two million abjectly logal subjects, whose habitat covers about six hundred square miles of territory.

The Maharajah is a subject of the Queen of England, Empress of India, holding his position of ruler in tief tenure, or, in other words, subject to the will of the Queen and Parliament. As a proof of his vassalage to Victoria he has to give up a certain tax every year. It is not generally known that the great number of beautiful shawls that the Queen gives away are portions of the tax which the Maharajaha give, but such is

This festive young potentate, who is now enjoying himself at Newport, R. I., assuring people that the climate is precisely like that of India in midsummer, and whose name and titles are a cause of perplexity to reporters, is only, after all, the reputed sen of his father. Khurak Singh, who was the son of the celebrated Rajah Randheer Singh, claimed to be the father of this Prince, and the British government, always allowing native princes the privilege of adopting a male heir, never cared to dispute the young man's paternity.

His country is located in the heart of India, and this is the first time he has ever traveled or seen the world. His present movements are very uncertain, and he may be expected to "drop in and see us" almost any day.

PREPARED FOR THE FIGHT.

Wonderful Spectacle Presented by Europe-When and How Will It End?

What a wonderful spectacis it is that Europe now presents! Her population claims a sort of monopoly in civilization, yet, outside of England, every nation has reached the limit of its endurance in preparing for a war which nevertheless does not arrive. The surplus energy and money of the whole continent is devoted to keeping up a security which is nowhere felt to be quite sufficient, yet is nowhere overtly threatened-which, indeed, is guaranteed by profuse professious of peaceable inten-

The work of civilization goes on, every day records some advance in science or in human comfort, the toilers are daily exerting themselves to secure more leisure, better housing and pleasanter food, and yet the nations with one consent are converting themselves into food for powder. It is as if the professor and the merchant and the laborer, while strenuously going on with their business and eager to derive more comfort from it, were all agreed that they must sleep in plate armor. It would be almost comic were it not so terrible, and as yet there is no sign that we are arriving at the end of the situation. People say it must end some day, but it has gone on getting worse for twenty years, and though it cannot get worse still, because men and money are alike exhausted, there is no proof that it will not

last for twenty years further yet. There is not a statesman in Europe who could draw up, much less carry, a project of general disarmament. There is not a popular leader in Europe who makes of disarmament an earnest cry, though the Socialists, in their fear of repression, would do it if they could; and we question if there is a nation in Europe which would consent to be disarmed. That is certainly not a triumph of human wisdom; and yet the nations are not yet more furious than usual, are not unreasonable, are not even indisposed to work through the methods of diplomacy. They are not even, in a way, unfriendly, for something "international" is arranged every week, and of congresses with all Europe represented in them there

is literally no end. Still the nations lie down in armor and rise up pistols in hand, and before they begin the day's labor look first to see what | ture.' the armed burglar may be at. What the than the simplest, but of this we are very sure, that no spectacle at once so unaccountable and so sad has ever yet been presented to the historian with eyes.

in Change.

Mr. West Monroe-These Eastern people are awfully careless when eating.

Mr. Fort Wayne-How sof Mr. West Monroe-Just look at that Eastern mani-how careless he throws his napkin in his lap. He doesn't appear to care whother he gets his vest all full of

GEN. WALLACE'S NEW NOVEL

Interview with the Author of "Ben-Hur" as to the "Prince of India."

The Story Was Indirectly Suggested by Gen. Garfield-The Leading Character in the Book Is the Wandering Jew.

New York World. The other day General Wallace walked

into the publication office of Harper Bros. with the MMS, of his new novel under his arm. It was there that he was seen by the

"Yes." he said, in answer to an inquiry, "I am quite willing to talk about my new book. It is called 'The Prince of India, of the Fall of Constantinople.' It is a romance of love, war and religion-a romance and a history combined. It deals with one of the most picturesque and interesting epoche in all history, the epoch of the schism between the Latin and the Greek churches, of the siege of Constantinople by the Saracens, the capture of that city and the establishment of the Turkish empire in Europe. You see what a vast scope that offere; what stirring adventure, exciting episode, color, movement, pictorial effect. But especially it offers the student of religion a theme of unique interest, for the separation of the churches was a turning point in the history of Christianity and an event fraught with consequences of the most overwhelming sort. You will remember that the chief point of difference between the two churches was the question of the supremacy of the Bishop of Rome, that the representatives of the Greek Church at the council at Florence had agreed to acknowledge that supremacy, but that their action was disowned by their fellow-citizens, and they themselves were treated with the ut-most contumely. Then came the siege of Constantinople by the Saracens. Constantinople appealed to Rome for assistance. But the Pope refused to grant it, and Constantinople fell. "Do you take any sides in the contro-

Verey! "Not at ail. I am to be strictly impartial. I try to present the facts exactly as they occurred. But I do not think that any impartial person can investigate these facts without coming to the conclusion that, as a matter of religious policy, the Pope was right. By religious policy mean that the Pope had a wiser and truer forecast of what was best for the interests and the advancement of the Christian Church. A united front, a harmony of feeling-these were most needed to protect the interests of Christianity threatened as they were at that time with foes from all sides. The Turk would never have planted his foot in Europe but for the schism between the churches. And at that time the Turk was a dangerous menace to Christianity and to Eastern civilization generally. But for the early death of Mahomet the Great the latter might have

been swept out of existence. "One thing," continued General Wallace, "which makes my book specially timely is the fact that at the present time Pope Leo XIII has already begun negotiations looking towards a reunion of the churches. He has made advances both to the Patriarch at Constantinople and to the Czar at St. Petersburg. It will be a fitting crown to the achievements of the present Pope-a great and wise man-if at the end of the nineteenth century he succeeds in healing a breach that appeared to have become final in the middle of the fifteenth." "You call your book the 'Prince of India. Now, who is this titular hero?"

THE WANDERING JEW THE HERO. "The Prince of India is the title assumed by the Wandering Jew. It is the name he takes on his first appearance in Constantinople. He is the active agent, the Deus ex machina of the story. He deals with men as he lists and brings about the eatastrophe. I conceive that his more than fourteen centuries of life, spent in every corner of the globe, have enriched him with more than human attributes of knowledge, learning, foresight, with more than human ability for dealing with men and with affairs. He plays with kings kingdoms, with authorities, and ecclesias cal. For his own purposes he assun s the Christian religion and appears in papal Rome or the Mussulman, and takes part in the pilgrimage to Mesca. This gives me a vest canvas on which to use my brush, and a infinite variety in the way of color. Further, the characteristics of the period enable me to suffuse the whole with a romantic atmosphere. Chivalry, which was on the decline in the West, was still in the ascendant in the East, The methods of modern warfare had not yet superseded the more picturesque features of ancient battle. Knights in armor course through my pages, feats of individual valor and personal prowess enliven them. It is true that Constantineple as finally reduced by means of artillery. Indeed, the siege is memorable, among other things, for the fact that it furnished the first instance in history where artillery was used with any notable success. It was to the superiority of their cannon more than to any other one agent that the Turks owed their victory. This fact is brought out. But all my other fighting. in the suburbs or in the surrounding country, is done with the ancient arms of chivalry, and with all the old romantie

accessories." "Of course you have a love story?" "Yes. The lovers are Mahomet II, the Saracen Caliph, the conqueror of Constantinople, and the Lady Irene, daughter of his opponent, the Emperor Constantine Palaeologus, last of the line of Eastern Emperors. History and legend unite in describing her as so beautiful that no man could gaze upon her without loving her. make Mahomet succumb to the general fate. He sees the lady and at once falls in love with her. It is then that he assembles an army and advances upon Constantinople, knowing that there is no way to win her save by force. In spite of the fact that her father perishes in the siege, and that her home is devastated, she returns Mahomet's love. He marries her according to Christian rites, thus disregarding those historians who make Mahomet simply place her at the head of his seraglio. She succeeds in gaining for her unfortunate people the liberty to persevere in the practice of their religion. A special quarter of the town is set aside for the Christians. The book ends happily. I pay no attention to the frightful legend related by Knolles in his 'History of the Turks,' but discredited by Glabon and Von Hammera legend which represents the lady as having been finally slain by her husband to prove, not that he loved her less, but that he loved his race and his religion more, Knolles's book was praised by Dr. Johnson, who used this episode in his tragedy of 'Irene.' But 'Irene' was so full of herrors that it was only acted nine days and then withdrawn."

A VIEW OF MAHOMET. Concerning his hero, General Wallace said: "I do not take the usual view of the character of Mahomet. Mediaval historians described him as a monster of wickedness. But this was only natural. Mahomet was the terror of mediæval Christianity. An object of so much fear was naturally an object of hatred. He was painted in the blackest colors, and even recent historians have failed to get at the true complexion beneath. Of course he was not a saint. He sanctioned many things which seem cruel and barbarous to us, but which were quite in accord with the manners of his time and his people. He was a cultivated man, he spoke five languages besides his own, and was well versed in the literature and philosophy of the period, and he had the magpanimity and generosity of a brave na-

An interesting point brought out in the conversation was the fact that to President Garfield is due the writing of the "Prince of India." Garfield had been an old-time friend of General Wallace. "Ben-Hur" ar peared in the year of his election to the p esidency. He read the book and was deeply impressed by it. After his inauguration he summoned the General to his tresence. "I want to send you as minister to Turkey." he said. "The duties of that position will leave you ample leseure for writing, and I want you to give us a look on Constantinople." "He gave me my commission," said the Jeneral, "and, in the lower left-hand cor-

and initials, 'Ben-Hur, J. A. G.' I never saw him again. I sailed soon afterwards for Europe. At Liverpool I received, by cable, the news of his assassination.

Luckily his successor confirmed the appointment to Constantinople. During his four years of service General Wallace employed his leisure in studying the localities in which his story is laid, in saturating himself with the Oriental atmosphere and in a long and fruitful course of reading. He perused an immense mass of literaturehistory, theology, legend, poetry, fiction, romance and drama. His official position gave him access to the Turkish archives and enabled him to ob-erve with a thoroughness possible to few strangers the life and manners of the Turks. Further, he succeeded in gaining the personal friendship of the Sultan.

"I may say without boasting," he remarked, "that I was one of the Sultan's

special friends." To-day there hange up in his study ar evidence of this friendship—the order con-ferring the decoration of the Medjidie (firstclass) upon him. This is a rare distinction. and an exclusive one, since on the death of the holder it reverts to the Sultan, never again to be conferred on mortal man.

Before he left Turkey the General had the outline of the new story fashioned in his brain. But he did not put pen to paper until his recall.

To Women Who Travel, Chicago Journal. Now that there is an increased amount of travel in the sleeping cars, on account of the world's fair, a few words on the subject of feminine selfishness or thoughtlessness are not out of place. A sleeping car contains one small dressing room for ladies, and for any one woman to occupy that room from half to three-quarters of an hour in the morning, while a long row of impatient women, bags in hand, stand outside is certainly exceedingly thoughtless if not exceedingly self-ish. It is true that it is difficult for a woman to arrange her hair in her berth, and that it takes her longer to complete her toilet than it does a man. But it behooves the courteous traveler of the fair sex to shorten as much as possible the time deveted to her morning toilet, postponing some of its details until later in the day or until arriving at her destination. Not long ago a woman, after occupying the dressing room of a sleeping car for fully an hour, was finally routed out by the combined efforts of porter and conductor. On issuing from the room she greeted the as-sembly of indignant dames with: "Please excuse me for keeping you waiting. I was taking a bath, for I haven't seen mother for two years." The suggestion of a biennial tub for mother's benefit was absurd enough to mollify the wrath of several very impatient individuals, and she was forgiven.

The Maharejah of Kapurthala on Occultism. New York Sun.

"One can hardly see a Hindoo nowadays without longing to question him in regard to occult seience in India. One day after the maharajah had watched quoit-playing on deek until he looked as though nothing could possibly bore him worse, I said to

"Theosophists tell us that the strenge things done by priests in the East are not done by trickery, and are really wonderful; that there are priests in India who perform things which appear like miracles who seem to see things which ordinary people do not see. Is that true?

"'It is quite true that they do.' "Do they have some unknown power?" "Yes, they have a power which is very wonderful. They can see the past, present and future. For example: We all have our lives foretold when we are born, from the beginning to the end of them. When evil is foretold we can only pray that it may be mitigated.' "Did you have your whole life foretold in this way?'

"'And has it come true up this time?' "Yes. For example, I was told that this year I should cross a great expanse of water. There are many other things which I could tell you which are very wonderful

A Hot Weather Dress for Men.

Boston Transcript. The recent hot weather revealed the extraordinary helplessness of our "men folks" in the matter of hot weather cloth ing. Scarcely one man in fifty, even o those who attempted it, had any measure of success at all in dressing for the heat. The commonest recourse is a straw hat, a seersucker suit and a cheviot shirt. This dress is objectionable from so many points of view that few men will ever wear it. Besides being hideous in appearance, seersucker has no resisting power whatever against a sudden wind or a shower. The old-fashioned linen suits were better, but they involved great deal of laundering, and laundering nowadays is extremely expensive. Be sides, linen suits had a sad tendency to bag and get out of shape. The other day the Listener met a friend who had on a suit of clothes which seemed to solve the problem. He said it was made of Russian hemp, and was woven by the Russian peasantry. It was as course as burlap, but had a bester color and more solid texture, and kept its shape, the wearer averred, vastly better than a linen suit does. It could be washed as readily as a linen suit, but does not need washing nearly as often. It looked exceedingly well, and was as cool as linen without being so useless in bad weather. Let us all have Russian hemp.

A Sliding Scale.

Harper's Young People. The boy was covered with mud to the top of his kilt skirt, there were mud patches on his face and hair and he had lost his hat, but in his hand he grasped a chicken-a limp, wet and muddy chicken. It was the cause of his trouble, for he had thrown stones in the yard that afternoon and had accidentally killed the chicken. His sister had declared that she could not love such a cruel boy. Then he had disappeared and had been found stuck in a

When he saw his mother his feelings overcame him and he burst into a loud wail. "My sister doesn't love me! My sister doesn't love me! I want to get losted in the woods and let the bears eat me!"

"But," said his mother, "you cried when you pinched your finger with the clothespin, and it would hurt you far more if the bears should eat you. The boy was interested, and dried his tears. "I mean the kind, tame bear," he said, choking a seb.

"But a tame bear has sharp teeth." The boy rubbed his eyes with his muddy hand, and was lost in thought for awhile. Then he raised his head. His countenance was cheerful, there was not a trace of sorrow in his tone, and be cried, "I mean-I mean a nice little ourly dog

wifout any teef." Going Away.

Detroit Free Press. He had been worshiping her for months. but had never told her, and she didn't want him to. He had come often and stayed late, very late, and she could only sigh and hope. He was going away the next day on his summer vacation, and he thought the last night was the time to spring the momentous question. He kept it to himself, however, until the last thing. It was 11:80 by the clock, and it was not a very rapid elock.
"Miss Mollie," he said tremulously, "I am

going away to-morrow." "Are you?" she said with the thoughtlessness of girlhood as she gazed wistfully at the clock. "Yes," he replied. "Are you sorry?"

"Yes, very sorry," she murmured. thought you might go away this evening." then she gazed at the clock wistfully and he told her good-night."

Izaak's Tercentenary.

The near approach of the three-hundredth birthday of Izaak Walton is to be the signal for demonstrations in his memory that would make the heart of honest Izaak rejoice with exceeding joy if he could be a silent witness of the way in which his celebrated work on fishing has maintained its place through three centuries of English life. This work is as well known as Milton's "Paradise Lost," and it has given thousands of tired men in the incentives to angling a sort of heaven on earth. The 7th of August is the date of the birth of this ancient fisherman, and all who love the gentle sport ought to take some part in honoring the memory of the man who has done most to make the pastime famous.

Learning Their Lesson. Kansas City Journal.

People who vote for "a change" merely for the sake of a change will, in time, learn how foolish such a course is. The experiences of the present year are themselves per, in his own handwriting, were the words | quite a liberal education in that line.

CRINOLINE BEAUTIES

Some Famous Belles Who Were Visions of Loveliness in Spite of Hoops.

Midcentury Girls Had the Rule That Where Fashion Leads Beauty and Grace May Ever Follow with Perfect Safety.

New York Herald.

Not within the memory of man, nor yet recorded on the pages of history, was there ever a time when woman's apparel did not serve as a target for the shafts of ridicule of the sterner sex. Adam may have regarded with favor Eve's laudable attempt to set the fashion in fig leaves, but the sons of Adam, up to date, have lost no opportunity to make sport of that primitive costume, and invariably fall back upon it when fashions of the day show signs of monotony.

As the newspapers increase in volume the odd corners for bright sayings and comic caricatures multiply alarmingly, and were it not for the freaks of fashion the paragraph writers would languish in despair. The modes of a period need only to differ from the modes of another period to afford them a fruitful field of fun, but as the demand is increasing and the laborers in the vineyard number legions, prevailing fashions are liable to be overdone. Even sleeves lose their spiciness. Then recourse

is had to history. It is more than probable that the present agitation over the revival of the crinoline is the child of just such an emergency Looking backward the paragraphers could find nothing that afforded such a wide scope for merry jest as the skeleton hoopskirt. It was accordingly resurrected, and it has served their purpose well.

There is a mild suggestion in the flavor of the jokes perpetrated on this revivified ghost of midcentury costume that the research was not confined to fashion plates, but included files of the comic publications of the same date. The outs and squibs that celebrate its reappearance have a deendedly familiar tone. Verily there is nothing new under the sun.

That hoops went out of fashion when they did was possibly due more to the fact that there was nothing further to be said or sung concerning them than that they were unbecoming to the belles that wore them. It matters little what a woman wears so that she wears it gracefully. Certain it is that the era of the hoopskirt was also an ers of beautiful women. Some of the most famous beauties of this century were in the zenith of their loveliness during the reign of the expanded skirt.

INTRODUCED BY EUGENIE. Long before Eugenie was crowned Empress of France, she was, as Countess of Teba proclaimed, a queen in beauty's realm. Her domain was not confined by political boundaries, for in Spain, the land of her birth, in England, the home of many of her ancestors, and in France, la belle patrie de son cour, her supremacy was acknowledged. She was not born of a race of kings. but her regal beauty made willing subjects of all who were privileged to behold her fair face. It conquered the heart of an Emperor and placed her on the throne of

The court over which Eugenie reigned was the most brilliant of her time. It was not, perhaps, as chaste as that of her royal sister of England, nor as rigid in etiquette as those of her Austrian and Prussian neighbors, but it was quite as straitlaced as any that France had ever known, and fairer than any princess of the blood was the Empress whose imperial suitor had predicted of her when announcing his approaching marriage to the Corps Legislatif: "She will be an ornament to the throne."

Eugenie set the fashion for Europe and America—in fact, she was the fashion. became expedient for her to conceal her figure and she adopted the cripoline. Immediately the truly elegant the world over, without regard to exigencies or condiftions, jumped into crinoline. The Empress lost none of her enchanting grace by the expansion of her draperies. The crinoline became a thing of beauty.

Prominent among the strens of the second empire was the dazzling Countess of Castiglione, who was at one time a formidable rival of the beautiful Empress. She was a vivified Venus in form, which she generously displayed to an admiring public, her toilettes being the most daring of any that had ever been seen in polite society. faultless specimen of that rare type of beauty-an Italian blonde-she was so conscious of her charms as to detract some-

what from their effectiveness. Among America's uncrowned queens of that period was Miss Harriet Lane, the niece of James Buchanan, then minister to the court of St. James. She was the peer of the Empress in beauty, was fairer in fame, and albeit not of a titled, was of a purer lineage. She was a veritable vision of loveliness.

Mr. Buchanan had sat for ten consecutive years in the lower house of Congress, had been minister to Russia. Senator and Secretary of State when he accepted the mission to England. Miss Lane, who had been a member of his household since her childbood, when she was left an orphan to his guardianship, was reared in an atmosphere of stately dignity. She was little more than a shoolgirl when she made her entree into English society. Still her delicate grace and queenly bearing won immediate distinction in the innermost circles of the British nobility. The Queen was especially gracious to her, and she was regarded with favor and admiration by all the royal

In the history of the White House Miss Lane figures as the most beautiful of its hostesses, not excepting dainty Dolly Madison nor the present charming "first lady." The social requirements of her regime were more exacting than those of any other administration. President Buchanan entertained many distinguished state guests, among whom was his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. He also extended the hospitalities of the mansion to a large circle of notable acquainances, and on all occasions was ably assisted by his lovely niece, who presided with inim-

itable courtesy. Miss Lane was married in 1866 to Mr. Henry Eiliott Johnson, of Baltimore. She is at present a widow, and is a resident of Washington. The golden tresses of those bygone days are changed to silvery white. but her charms are as pronounced in their maturity as they were when, in the beauty of her youth, she was the most admired woman of America.

DISTINGUISHED DESPITE CRINOLINES. Under the most favorable conditions the successor to Miss Harriet Lane in the White House would have found her position a trying one. With the din of war in the air and the smoke of battle hovering over the executive mansion, social questions became vexing problems. Mrs. Lin-

The receptions were largely attended and she received with dignity and self-possession. Her toilets were costly and were modeled after the latest mandates of fashion. The sprinkling of epaulets and gold lace lent brilliancy to the occasions. The heroic events of that epoch have, however, almost obliterated all memory of festive occurrences. It is as the griefstricken mother and the heart broken widow of the martyr President that Mrs. Lincoln will be ever reverently remem-

coin solved them as well as it was possible

Conspicuous in the social world of Washington prior to, during and succeeding the crinoline era was Mrs. Crittenden, who at sixty years of age became the bride of the aged Senator from Kentucky. Her first wedding was with General Wilcox, and as a girl wife she was radiantly beautiful. She was early left a widow, but she soon reappeared as Mrs. Ashley and became a sort of social arbitress. She seemed to have found the fountain of youth. Few women her junior in years had the brilliant complexion, the fine features, the grace of movement and the fascinating manner that were bers.

Devoted to the pleasures of social life Mrs. Ashley held sway for several decades. When she laid aside widow's weeds a second time and courted destiny as the wife of Senator Crittenden it was whispered among her friends that she was influenced by the lingering hope that her life-long ambition to preside in the White House might eventually be realized. Fate frowned upon the dream, but aside from that one disappointment she seemed to | swim and looks with horror at a boy whe be exceptionally favored. She counted | wants to learn be

C. E. KREGELO & WHITSET

FUNERAL DIRECTORS, 125 North Delaware St.

TELEPHONE 561. DIED.

MANHEIMER-At Mackingo Island, July 28

1893. Henrietta, beloved wife of David Manheime

formerly of this city, but of late years residing i CHURCH NOTICES.

DRIENDS' CHURCH-CORNER DELAWARE and St. Clair streets. Andrew F. Mitchell will conduct services at Friends' Church this Sabbata morning at 10:30 o'clock. Public are invited to at-

STRAYED STRAYED-FROM MY STABLE. 79 EAST O Pratt street, large black horse. Any person hav-ing taken him up will be liberally rewarded for labor, trouble and expense. CHAS. W. SMITH.

STRAYED - IN THE VICINITY OF FALL Screek, or roads running north, small bay horse, three years old; mane hangs on both sides of neck; short tail; short foretop; outside of each shoe marked by striking with a hammer. Beturn to O. L. MA-GILL, 662 North Mississippi street and receive re-WANTED-MALE HELP.

WANTED-COOK - A THOROUGHLY RELI-able man to do meat and pastry work. Apply at once, stating wages. NEWMAN & KEMP, Wabash, Ind. WANTED-MALE OR FEMALE AGENTS TO sell a never-failing remedy for catarrh, hay fever and asthma. Work light, and no capital required For particulars address L. H. TOVATT, Sterling Arenac county, Michigan.

FOR SALE-REAL ESTATE LOR SALE-FIVE-ROOM HOUSE, FLETCHER A avenue; well, cistern, celiar, stable, gas. Price \$1.650; \$650 and \$500 annually. 21 Talbott Block FOR SALE - REAL ESTATE - TWO NEW four-room and two five-room cottages, well lo-cated, cheap; some cash, balance on time. For two days only. P. J. MULLANY, 1842 North Meridian. FOR SALE-BUILDINGS AND LEASE OF r ground and side track, now occupied by the Indianapolis Foundry Co., Bates and Pine streets and Big Four Railway, conveniently located for manufacturing business requiring good switching facilities. Can give possession August 1, prox. Address INDIANAPOLIS FOUNDRY CO., 57 Bates st.

FINANCIAL. OANS - MONEY ON MORTGAGES. C. F. LI SAYLES, 75 East Market street. MONEY TO LOAN ON MORTGAGES-TERMS MI reasonable. At Thorpe's Block, East Market street. McGILLIARD & DARK.

LOANS-MONEY ON WATCHES, DIAMONDS, jewelry, without publicity. CITY LOAN OF FICE, 57 West Washington street. MONEY TO LOAN ON FIRST MORTGAGE Mends, Consumers' Gas Tru t Stock and Commercial Paper, bought and sold. W. H. HOBBS, 70 East Market street.

FOR RENT. COR RENT-FURNISHED ROOMS-NICE.

C clean rooms, \$1 up, 17 & 19 South Mississippi at TOR WORLD'S FAIR VISITORS-ROOMS, EX ceptionally choice in every respect, in best real dence part of city, within seven minutes ride of Fair Ground, on the Illinois Suburban Railroad, at 75 cents and \$1 per day each person. 4344 Greenwood avenue, Chicago. Best of references can be given by owner who conducts the house.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

A repaired by WM. DBPUY, 47 Massachusetts av

NNOUNCEMENT-OLD HATS AND BUBBER

A NNOUNCEMENT-PROFESSOR A. B. WIN-termute, a mind-reader of past, present and fu-ture. General business consultation. Office-760 North Illinois street, Indianapolis, Ind. Office hours, 8 a. m. to 9 p. m. CLAIRVOYANT.

CALL-SEE MADAME MAY, CLAIRVOYANT. U Moved to 21 North New Jersey street. CLAIRVOYANT-GYPSY ZORA, RELIABLE affairs of life, Rooms 94 Massachusetts avenue.

STORAGE, STORAGE-BRYAN'S WAREHOUSE (REGIS-tered)-Most careful handlers, largest van, rooms; all goods covered. Liberal advances. Free drayage in. Tel. 1505. BRYAN MERCHANDISE CO.

FOR SALE-MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE-GAAR, SCOTT & CO. PORTABLE Threshing Engine. Cheap for cash. Indianapolis Warehouse Co.

5 and 27 West Pearl street.

eighty years, and was as beautiful as as an old lady as she had been in girlhood. When "little Adelma Patti" was sixteen years old she had her first long gown. Then she immediately had her picture taken. It was not as girlish in fashion as some of her more recent robes, and somehow the portraits of the fair Adelina of a later date seem more pleasing, if less quaint. Perhaps at that time she wasn't pretty enough to wear a hoopskirt. She may not then have learned the "art of beauty." Now she can wear whatever pleases her fancy-

she will still be as beautiful as a dream. When the song bird was pictured in crinoline her fame was but a prediction. She knew nothing of method and art, but she could warble like a nightingale. The most sanguine of her admirers then never imagined she would ever be the queen of song that she is to-day. It would be interesting to know if her brilliant successes have ever brought her more genuine happiness than did the possession of that best black

If the skeleton skirt is coaxed from the closet where for years it has hidden, will the belle who has reveled in the empire gown as readily adopt the second empire fashion? It was ridiculed then as it is ridiculed now, but-

"He laughs longest who laughs last." In spite of jests and jeers the fact remains that lovely weman-be she arrayed in all simplicity, like the lilies of the field, or in as gorgeous raiment as Solomon in his glory; be her form divine revealed by clinging drapery or concealed by vexing crinoline-she is lovely woman still. Whatever may be the mocking words of his line -just as she is -- in his heart of hearts weak man adores her.

An Incuiry for Dwiggins. New York Commercial Advertiser.

Boston Transcript.

May we humbly inquire what has become of Zimri Dwiggins, the man of Ephesas who fired the financial dome, as it weref Is he behind the lighthouse, or under the hay, or has he flown unto the mountains of Hepsidam to join the rearing lion and the mourning whangdoodle!

Nonpartisanship.

Mrs. Kate Kane, of Chicago, is out for a

judgeship. She says: "I will accept a

nomination from either of the parties, but if I don't get it I will run by petition." This certainly shows an absolute impartiality, and impartiality is one of the foremost requirements of a judge. He Germanized It.

Philadelphia Press.

A down-town Teuton had just heard the "let-her-go-Gallagher" joke, and thought he would try it on his wife. "Katrina," he said, "did you ged dot ledder already?"
"Vot ledder?" she asked. "Vy," roared the German, "de ledder vot Mr. Gallagher led

William Is Not Addicted to "Rheumatiam."

New York Commercial Advertiser. We have yet to learn that the Kalser slept thirty hours after starting off on bis vacation, and still his labor in arranging the passage of his army bill was infinitely more exhausting than any which the President has encountered.

Makes Some Difference. Rochester Democrat and Chronicle. A Democratic organ in Connecticut telle its readers "there is no reason to how! hard times when a barrel of flour can be bought for \$4." Well, that depends. The case of difficulty of getting the \$4 has a great deal to do with the case.

Indiana Man in Hard Luck.

That Indiana man who was shot and killed at a church festival the other night was in hard luck. Heretofore it has been rulable to let all victims escape with their

Gave Himself Away.

"One of you boys has been stealing raisins again; I have found the seeds on the floor. Which one of you was it?" Tommy -It wasn't me; I swallowed the seeds in mine.

The Femmine Way.

Atchison Globe. Every weman admires a man that can